

REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF
WALTON-LE-DALE,
FOR THE YEAR 1909.

PRESTON :
T. SNAPE & CO., PRINTERS, &C., 141, CHURCH STREET.
1910.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30231437>

REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE
Urban District Council of Walton-le-Dale,
FOR THE YEAR 1909.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

This General Report for the year 1909, which I have the honour of presenting, has been written with the object of laying before you a full and comprehensive statement of the vital and mortal statistics of your Township, and it embraces many of the subjects, concerning which the Local Government Board desires to be fully informed..

In the memorandum as to Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health, many suggestions are laid down for our guidance, for instance " The physical features of the District ; The occupations of its inhabitants ; The construction and accommodation of its houses ; The water supply, and many more. All these I have dwelt on in former Reports, and as in these matters there has been little change in our Township, it is not necessary for me to enter into them again. In addition, on form C at the end of the Report all the other particulars are respectively set forth.

I have calculated the statistics on the last census, which placed the population at 11,271 ; as that is now almost ten years ago, I have no doubt it is at the present time considerably higher. I am quite aware that if the population is not correctly estimated, the consequent statistics are valueless,

but one arrives at not much more accurate figures by estimating the number of occupants in each house. I once made such a calculation before the census returns of 1901, allowing $3\frac{1}{2}$ occupants to each house, which is considered a small estimate, but the published Census proved my estimate several hundreds in excess of the exact number of our population, so though the number of our inhabitants has most probably increased since the Census taken 9 years ago, also modifying the vital and mortal statistics, it is the surest to make all calculations on the Census Returns of 1901.

The births and deaths registered in the Township for the past year give respectively 317 and 174.

Of the 317 births, 152 are males and 165 females ; the illegitimate births number 4 ; 2 males and 2 females.

In the year 1908, 312 births took place ; 161 males and 151 females ; or 5 less than in the past year.

As on all hands there are complaints of a declining birth-rate, the increase of 5 in our Township is at least satisfactory. The illegitimate birth-rate being so low as 4 is also a matter for congratulation, considering the size and also the conditions of existence in our Township, and we may reasonably conclude is evidence of an improved standard of morals.

The birth-rate corresponds to 28.1 per 1,000 of the population, compared with a rate of 27.6 per 1,000 last year ; 28.8 in 1907 ; 26.0 in 1906 ; 23.8 in 1905 ; and an average of 26.5 for the ten years from 1899 to 1908. With the exception of 1907 the birth-rate is the highest recorded in the District since 1900.

As I have already mentioned, the total deaths registered in the District numbered 174 ; to these must be added 5 deaths of persons belonging to the Township which occurred

in Institutions outside the District, making a total of 179 ; of these 74 were males and 105 females.

The death-rate for the year was 15.8 per 1,000 of the population, and shows an increase of 0.8 per 1,000 compared with the previous year, and was 0.2 above the average of the decennial period.

In 1907, the rate was 15.9 ; in 1906, 15.7 ; in 1905, 15.0 ; and in 1904, 18.3. I had hoped when the two first months of the year had passed with a low death-rate we were going to have a favourable rate for the year, but when March came in with its cold and trying changes of temperature, it increased the deaths from 12 in February to 23 in March.

The following Table shows the number of Births and Deaths registered each month :—

	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
January	12	10	22	9	10	19
February.....	16	18	34	7	5	12
March	14	18	32	5	18	23
April	10	16	26	5	10	15
May	18	16	34	6	7	13
June	15	8	23	6	3	9
July	17	15	32	10	9	19
August	13	13	26	4	10	14
September	10	12	22	5	5	10
October	4	13	17	5	4	9
November	14	14	28	6	7	13
December	9	12	21	5	13	18
Deaths in Public Institutions outside the District of persons belonging thereto ..	..	..	..	1	4	5
	152	165	317	74	105	179

The ages at death were as follows :—

Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	39
1 year and under 5 years			..	..	13
5 years and under 15 years			..	..	2
15 years and under 25 years			..	..	12
25 years and under 65 years			..	..	59
65 years and upwards.	..	..	..	..	54
					<hr/> 179 <hr/>

Of the deaths, 65 years and upwards, 3 were at 65 years of age ; 3 at 66 ; 5 at 67 ; 6 at 68 ; 1 at 69 ; 2 at 70 ; 3 at 71 ; 2 at 72 ; 3 at 73 ; 6 at 75 ; 5 at 76 ; 4 at 77 ; 4 at 79 ; 5 at 81 ; 1 at 82 ; and 1 at 85.

The deaths of persons who had passed 65 years were 51, or 17 more than in the previous year, in which year they were 20 less than in 1907 ; the greatest age was 85, or 5 years less duration of life than in 1908.

Table IV. appended shows that the principal causes of death were whooping cough 3, enteric fever 3, gastritis 7, pneumonia 12, phthisis 13, bronchitis 17, cancer 10, premature birth 8, and heart disease 23.

EPIDEMIC DEATH-RATE.

I am pleased to say the epidemic death-rate was lower for the past year than in 1907 ; in all only 7 deaths were attributed to the principal epidemic diseases, viz. :—Diarrhœa 1 ; whooping cough 3 ; enteric fever 3.

The death from diarrhœa occurred in School Lane ; 2 of those from whooping cough in Bamber Bridge and 1 at Higher Walton. The 3 deaths attributed to enteric fever occurred in the Infectious Hospital, 2 of these were brought from School Lane, and 1 from Bamber Bridge.

The epidemic death-rate was only 0.62 per 1,000 of the population, against a rate of 1.33 in the preceding year.

DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping cough is not one of the diseases notifiable in your Township, but from my own personal experience I can assert that the Township was not quite free from it during the entire year; 2 deaths occurred when the mortality is highest, that is during the first year of life; the other death was of an infant of 17 months. It is a highly infectious disease from its very commencement, and in consequence spreads rapidly. If we add to this the fact that the infection is of a most protracted character, continuing from six to eight weeks, it is not surprising that an epidemic of it usually lasts a considerable time, or until it has attacked all except those who have been rendered immune by a previous attack.

I have no evidence to show that it was disseminated through attendance at School.

PHTHISIS.

The deaths from this disease were 13, giving a death-rate of 1.15 per 1,000; last year the rate was 0.62, and in 1907, 1.06; they occurred in the following portions of the Township:—

6 in Bamber Bridge.

3 in Walton-le-Dale.

1 in Gregson Lane.

2 in School Lane.

1 in Lostock Hall.

The mortality from this disease is largely influenced by sanitary improvements, and this fact is well exemplified in your Township. Let us look back to the years when the District was first being sewered, and not nearly so well drained as at present; in the year 1894 there were 20 deaths from phthisis; in 1893, 17; in 1890, 22; in 1889, 21; in 1880, 21;

plainly showing the decrease in consequence of improved sanitation, but in a large proportion of the cottages the floors and lower portions of the walls are damp at all seasons of the year ; and to obviate these defects it would be a judicious step to require that all the sites of dwelling-houses should be covered with concrete. The sanitary advantage of such a procedure would be great, and in no disease more likely to be attended with benefit than in the one under observation. On receiving notice of a death from phthisis, I give instructions to have the house, and especially the bedroom, thoroughly disinfected ; in the case of many rooms this step is hardly sufficient, and I should like to see adopted as a compulsory measure, that not only should the bedroom in which the patient lay during illness be disinfected, but that the wall-paper should be removed and the walls well washed with strong disinfectants ; more especially should this precaution be taken when there is proneness of the disease to occur in different members of the same family.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Respiratory diseases, including bronchitis, pneumonia and pleurisy, contributed 29 deaths, equal to a rate of 2.57 per 1.000 of the population. In the year 1908 the rate was 2.48 ; and in 1907, 3.72. Here again we have a field for labour, open to those who take an interest in hygiene, to go amongst the working classes, and demonstrate to them the fact that if they would be free from these diseases, they must avoid many of the predisposing causes, such as unwholesome conditions of life, overcrowding, defective ventilation, emanations from sewers, filth accumulations, as some of the agencies in the incidence of these diseases.

You may pass up and down through our streets, day after day, and if at all observant you must recognise the fact that ~~that~~ it is the exception to see a window open in very many

of the houses, this no doubt is due to the anxiety of the housewife to protect her curtains from the soot with which the air is laden, all the same it would be much better for the health of the family if she did not trouble about the curtains, but opened the windows and let the air circulate freely through the house.

The infectious mortality was 39, or 12 less than in 1908, being all children under one year old. In 1907 there were 32 deaths. The rate calculated per 1,000 births was 123, as compared with 163 last year; 98 in 1907; 139 in 1906; 144 in 1905; 179 in 1904; and an average of 139 for the ten years 1899 to 1908. During the first week of life 8 deaths took place; 2 in the second week; 1 each in the third and fourth; a total of 12 under the age of 1 month; 26 deaths occurred under the age of 3 months; 32 under 6 months; 35 under 9 months; and as already stated, 39 under the age of 1 year.

Eight of the infant deaths were due to premature birth; 7 to gastritis and gastro-intestinal catarrh; 6 to pneumonia; and 4 to convulsions. It is not necessary to go into the causes of the remaining 14 deaths, as they can be seen on Table IV.

The Summary below gives the Birth and Death-rates for the last five years:—

	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905
Birth-rate	28.1	27.6	28.8	26.0	23.8
Death-rate (corrected)	15.8	15.0	15.9	15.7	15.0
Epidemic Death-rate .	0.62	1.33	*0.79	*1.77	1.33
Phthisis Death rate . . .	1.15	0.62	1.06	0.88	0.97
Respiratory Death-rate	2.57	2.48	3.72	1.15	2.30
Rate of deaths under 1					
year to 1,000 births.	123	163	98	139	144

* In the years 1906 and 1907 deaths of children one year of age from Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, Gastritis, and Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh were, according to the Local Government Board's instructions, classified as "Diarrhoeal deaths," and included in the epidemic death-rate, but in 1908 the Board reverted to the old system; therefore these rates have been re-calculated so as to be comparable with other years. Uncorrected the rates were—1906, 2.39; 1907, 1.33.

Under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, the cases notified during the year amounted to 42, giving an increase of 18 compared with 1908, but a decrease of 19 against 1907. The prompt manner in which several of these cases were removed to the Infectious Hospital had a most salutary effect in staying the spread of infection, and it is most gratifying to know and see how much more willing the people are to take advantage of the benefits to be derived from such an Institution as you have provided.

Of the 42 cases notified, 5 were diphtheria, 21 scarlatina, 9 enteric fever, and 7 erysipelas ; compared with the previous year there were 18 more cases.

These occurred in the following portions of the Township— at Lostock Hall 2 cases of scarlatina, 1 of typhoid fever, and 1 of erysipelas ; at Bamber Bridge, 4 cases of diphtheria, 1 of scarlatina, 3 of typhoid fever, and 1 of erysipelas ; at School Lane, 1 of scarlatina, 3 of typhoid fever, and 1 of erysipelas ; at Walton-le-Dale, 9 of scarlatina, 1 of typhoid fever, and 1 of erysipelas ; at Higher Walton, 5 of scarlatina, 1 of typhoid fever, and 3 of erysipelas ; at Gregson Lane, 3 of scarlatina ; and at Preston Junction, 1 of diphtheria.

It is certainly difficult to explain the irregular manner in which scarlatina, which appeared in almost every portion of the Township, should attack in some places as many as 9, in others only 1 person. The first outbreak was brought under my notice in the month of November, when 6 cases were notified.

In endeavouring to ascertain how or by what means the disease appeared in the Township, I could only satisfy my mind as the outbreak in Gregson Lane ; here there can be no doubt the infection was brought into the Township from Blackburn. This source of infection could not have been

the same as that which affected the four other cases which occurred in Walton-le-Dale, and almost within a few days of each other. In the latter cases I am disposed to think the infection extended from Preston, where there was a sharp epidemic at the time.

The outbreak was of a mild character ; up to the end of the year it was not the cause of a single death.

It appears to me that each outbreak from which the Township has suffered for the past five-and-twenty years shows a marked diminution in the mortality and a very well-defined difference in the severity of each succeeding epidemic, and for several years past the children have recovered without contracting the cruel sequela which so often followed an attack in former epidemics. Those portions of the Township which may be considered country, Gregson Lane and Preston Junction combined, only supplied 4 of the cases.

This Table will show you at a glance the notifications of Epidemic Disease during the past five years :—

	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	5
Scarlatina	21	5	29	28	28
Diphtheria	5	..	18	11	6
Enteric Fever.....	9	15	7	17	8
Erysipelas	7	4	7	5	8
	42	24	61	61	55

INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

This Institution has done excellent work during the past year, and is at all times in readiness for the reception of patients.

Having gained the confidence of the people there is no difficulty placed in the way of removing infectious cases from their homes. Should infectious cases not be removed on the first appearance of their illness, the mischief will have been done, and in all probability the epidemic, be it what it may, will pursue its unchequered course.

It should also be borne in mind that the management of such an Institution should not convey the impression that it is a charitable one, but rather that it is provided for the benefit of all and as a defence against the in-roads of infectious disease. Your Hospital I look on as a boon to the Township, and if placed under competent management could be conducted on better lines, and at the same time not incur any heavier expenditure.

During the year, there were admitted and treated in the Hospital 12 cases of scarlatina and 5 of typhoid fever. Four of the scarlatina cases were males and 8 females.

Of the typhoid fever patients, 3 were males and 2 females. Three deaths occurred, all from typhoid fever. The aggregate number of days spent in Hospital totalled 630, which would give an average of about 36 days to each patient.

This may appear a heavy average to the non-professional eye, but you must remember infectious cases have, as a rule, a long convalescence before they can be sent with safety among the people.

THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

The Small-pox Hospital, as you are aware, is an old building, and with the exception of where it is located, is in no sense of a modern character or in any particular up to date. In case of an epidemic we should be able to isolate 6 to 8 cases,

but on the other hand, should the epidemic become general, I fear it would not in any particular be able to adapt itself to the demands that might be made for accommodation.

Such a contingency I trust may not occur, and I hardly think it is likely, seeing that there have been only 2 deaths from small-pox since the year 1878.

Three cases of overcrowding came under my notice, and were dealt with by you.

On the 1st of October, I received a letter from the Head Master of the Lostock Hall Council School complaining of the insanitary condition of the drain bounding the school; on making enquiries I found the matter was receiving the attention of your Inspector, and was soon rectified.

Under the Factories and Workshops Act, I have not been called on to make any inspections. All these buildings, from a sanitary point of view, have been much improved, and the owners have carried out all the necessary alterations required.

I must again, Gentlemen, most respectfully call your attention to the large number of petties and bogholes that are still in use in the Township, and I must also mention the insanitary condition of the small back yards. Such grave defects as these must be most prejudicial to the health of the people, and keep our mortality at a higher rate than it would be under improved conditions. I know of no more pernicious defects than these, or conditions more likely to increase, especially the infantile death-rate. I would urge upon you as the controlling Sanitary Authority the immediate necessity of removing these offensive, insanitary, and dangerous defects. Several of the streets are constructed with small yards and narrow passes at the backs of the houses—they may almost be described as back-to-back houses—and here more especially

comes in the danger of such old-fashioned petties and ill-constructed yards, where the surface is saturated with liquid filth loading the air at all times with offensive effluvia.

Advance is being made each year, but the pace is too slow, and in consequence the price paid in human lives too high.

In your Township there are still many old houses which should be demolished, and if others be required for the growing population, they ought to be replaced by those having adequate air-space about them ; houses so constructed as to ensure perfect dryness of the foundations, walls, and roofs ; all should be provided with bathrooms. Old houses which were built many years ago show a thorough neglect of these principles, and in consequence effect a death-rate far in excess of what should occur, and were similar errors to be made now in building houses, when the population is more numerous and dense than formerly, who can conjecture to what extent the disastrous results of such ignorance might lead ?

In my mind, a very great mistake is being made by sanitary authorities up and down the country in authorising the erection of the poor class of artisan's cottages that are now being built ; very few of such buildings, with the exception of those being put up by the artisan as owner or occupier, are so constructed as to be free from damp, to be proof against weather, and the excesses of temperature or sudden external changes, which so soon affect the air in the cottage and so give rise to unwholesome conditions.

Such houses should not be tolerated, erected as they usually are as a builders' speculation ; this is one of our sanitary shortcomings, which I have before referred to.

And I cannot dissuade myself from thinking the time will come when all cottage property will be by compulsion

built on much improved lines. Why should the speculator be allowed to run up a jerry-built class of houses to enrich himself to the great detriment of the health of those who are obliged to live in them ?

The past year, like its predecessor, during the early months brought a severe form of influenza, but unlike the epidemic of 1908, which was characterized by complications of a respiratory and neurotic character, most of the patients suffered from gastric and enteric symptoms ; and towards the end of the year when there was a recrudescence of the disease, it gave rise to throat troubles. Those patients attacked by it at each outbreak, and of these there are many, do not appear to have their symptoms modified by previous attacks, on the contrary I have observed that each succeeding attack renders one more liable to a recurrence, which thoroughly lowers the strength, requiring a considerable time to elapse before the patient becomes restored to accustomed health.

The following information has been supplied me by your Inspector, Mr. Leigh. During the year, 23 houses have been erected, each has been provided with a w.c. and 13 with baths ; 22,239 ash-pits have been emptied, and 40,198 pails. Twenty houses have been fumigated, and 27 parcels of bedding disinfected. Notice to abolish 66 ash middens have been served, and a portion of these have been converted into w.c.'s. At regular intervals during the summer, all sinks, yard gullies, and sewers in the Township are disinfected.

Your obedient Servant,

ROBT. TRIMBLE, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

TABLE I.
WALTON-LE-DALE URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1909 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.					Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.						Number	Rate.*
				Number	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number	Rate.*						
1899	11733	315	26.8	50	158	202	17.2	..	..	..	202	17.2
1900	11733	333	28.3	68	204	235	20.0	..	..	..	235	20.0
1901	11271	274	24.3	29	103	129	11.0	..	..	..	129	11.0
1902	11271	310	27.5	31	100	162	14.4	..	..	..	162	14.4
1903	11271	300	26.6	32	106	159	14.1	..	..	..	159	14.1
1904	11271	289	25.6	52	179	207	18.3	..	..	..	207	18.3
1905	11271	269	23.8	39	144	170	15.0	..	..	..	170	15.0
1906	11271	294	26.0	41	139	177	15.7	3	1	2	178	15.7	
1907	11271	325	28.8	32	98	180	15.9	1	..	..	180	15.9
1908	11271	312	27.6	51	163	170	15.0	2	..	..	170	15.0
Averages for years 1899-1908		302	26.5	42	139	179	15.6	..	..	..	179	15.6
1909	11271	317	28.1	39	123	174	15.4	3	..	5	179	15.8	

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.
Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 4,658.
Total population at all ages at Census of 1901, 11,271; number of inhabited houses, 2,550;
Average number of persons per house, 4.5.

TABLE II.

Particulars given on Table I.

TABLE III.**WALTON-LE-DALE URBAN DISTRICT.***Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.*

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	At all Ages.	Deaths in Hospital of Patients re- moved from this District.
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	5	...
Erysipelas	7	...
Scarlet Fever	21	...
Enteric Fever ..	9	3
Total	42	3

The Ages are not given on the Notification Form.

Isolation Hospital, School Lane.

TABLE IV.

WALTON-LE-DALE · URBAN COUNCIL.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.						Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Whooping-cough	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
Fever—Enteric	3	..	..	..	1	2	3
Epidemic Influenza	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Diarrhoea	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
Gastritis	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	13	..	1	..	5	2	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	4	2	2	..	..	5	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease.....	10	..	..	..	..	6	..
Bronchitis.....	17	2	3	..	..	5	..
Pneumonia	12	6	3	..	..	3	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
Premature Birth	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Diseases	23	2	..	..	2	12	7
Accidents	3	..	1	..	..	2	..
All other Causes.....	68	8	2	1	4	19	34
All Causes.....	179	39	13	2	12	59	54
							3

TABLE V.
WALTON-LE-DALE URBAN DISTRICT.
Infantile Mortality during the year 1909. Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Year.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES—																
Certified	6	1	1	1	9	7	7	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	36
Uncertified	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES—																
Whooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
DIARRHEAL DISEASES—																
Diarrhoea, all forms .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .....	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
WASTING DISEASES—																
Premature Birth	7	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Congenital Defects .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus .....	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
TUBERCULOUS DISEASES .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
OTHER CAUSES—																
Convulsions .....	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bronchitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Pneumonia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	6
Other Causes.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
	8	2	1	1	12	7	7	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	39

Population—Census, 1901, 11,271. Births in the year of legitimate, 313; illegitimate, 4; total, 317.
Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 38; illegitimate infants, 1; total, 39. Deaths from all causes at all ages, 179.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1909, for the Urban District of Walton-le-Dale, on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories... (Including Factory Laundries)	None.		
Workshops... (Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces... (Other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report)			
Total			

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—	None.			
Want of cleanliness.....				
Want of ventilation.....				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors.....				
Other nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient				
{ unsuitable or defective..				
{ not separate for sexes...				
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)				
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to out-work which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total				

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION							
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists Received from Employers.						Address Received from County
	Sending twice in the Year.			Sending once in the Year.			
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.		
		Contractors.	Workmen.		Contractors.	Workmen.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Wearing Apparel—							
(1) Making, &c.							
(2) Cleaning and washing							
Lace, lace curtains and nets...							
Artificial flowers							
Nets, other than wire nets ..							
Tents							
Sacks							
Furniture and upholstery ...							
Fur pulling							
Feather sorting							
Umbrellas, &c.... ..							
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c...							
Paper bags and boxes... ..							
Basket making... ..							No work
Brush making							
Racquet and tennis balls ...							
Stuffed toys							
File making							
Electro-plate							
Cables and chains							
Anchors and grapnels							
Cart gear							
Locks, latches, and keys ...							
Pea picking							
Total... ..							

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number.
Important classes of work-shops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	All the Factories in the township have been put into a perfectly sanitary condition	38
	Total number of workshops on Register.....	38

ORK.

				Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	OUTWORK IN UN- WHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
Outworkers	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.	Prosecutions.			Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
Forwarded to other Councils.			Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.						
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
the Town ship.										

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	None.
Action taken in matters referred { Notified by H.M. Inspector	None.
by H.M. Inspector as remediable { under the Public Health Acts, {	
but not under the Factory and { Reports (of action taken) sent to	
Workshop Act (s. 5) { H.M. Inspector.....	
Other	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	
In use at the end of the year.....	

ROBERT TRIMBLE, M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Summary of Medical Officer's Report for 1909.

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF WALTON-LE-DALE.—Area in statute acres, 4,685; Population (Census) 1901, 11,271; Population (Estimated) 1909, 11,271; Name of Medical Officer of Health, ROBERT TRIMBLE; Salary, £50.

Births Registered—Male 152, Female 165, Total 317.

Deaths Registered (Nett deaths belonging to the District)—Male 74, Female 105, Total 179.

Number of Illegitimate Births Registered— 4.

Birth Rate 28·1. Death Rate 15·8. Rate of Infant Deaths, under one year, to 1,000 Births 123.

Death Rate from the seven principal Epidemic Diseases per 1,000 of Population 0·62.

Diseases prevalent?—Whooping Cough and Scarlatina. Period?—Almost all the year.

What action taken?—Isolation. Any Schools closed?—None.

What is the character of the Hospital Accommodation?—For Small-Pox Eight Beds; for other Infectious Diseases could accommodate 20 cases.

Is it Joint or otherwise?—No; belongs to Authority.

Number of Beds available in your District?—For Small-Pox Eight Beds; for other Infectious Diseases, say 20.

Number of cases removed from your District?—Small-Pox nil, Enteric Fever 5, Scarlet Fever 12, Total 17.

Deaths in Hospital of Patients from your District? From what causes?—Three from Enteric Fever.

How is Disinfection carried out?—Houses, Fumigation; Clothing, Bedding, &c., Hot Air Chamber; Apparatus used?—Hot Air Chamber; Where situated?—Bamber Bridge.

Number of Cases of Infectious Disease reported under the Notification Act?—42.

Are any Diseases not specifically mentioned in the Act notifiable (for instance, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea, Chicken Pox, &c.)? If so, what are they?—No.

Has any arrangement been made for the “voluntary” notification of Phthisis?—No.

Is Diphtheritic Anti-Toxin supplied to Medical Practitioners free of charge?—No.

Action taken under “The Housing of the Working Classes Acts—No. of Houses condemned?—3. Closed?—1. Demolished?—None. Made habitable?—1.

From where is the Water Supply obtained? What is its condition? Is it subject to your inspection?—From deep well at Brindle, and Thirlmere, mixed. Well water hard, but when softened and mixed with Thirlmere makes it good for all purposes. Yes, when I wish.

Is Scavenging carried out satisfactorily?—Yes.

How performed—By Sanitary Authority, Contract, or Occupiers of Houses?—By Sanitary Authority and Contract.

How is the Refuse disposed of?—To Agriculturists for Farms and Gardens.

Has a Destructor been provided?—No.

What is the character of Drainage and the form of Sewage Disposal?—Council's Precipitation Works.

Canal Boats:—Number Inspected?—Only a very short length in Township.

What is the condition of the Bakehouses?—At all times clean.

What is the condition of the Slaughter-houses?—Clean. Has a Public Abattoir been provided?—No.

What is the condition of the Lodging-houses?—None in Township.

What is the sanitary condition of the Schools?—Good.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—

Are they periodically inspected?—Inspected when necessary. No Milkshops in the Township.

Have Regulations been made under the Order of the L.G.B.?—Yes. Are they enforced?—Yes.

Amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow?—No limit.

No. of Cowkeepers?—Only Farmers. All are looked after by the Authority.

No. of Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than Cowkeepers)?—Almost all the Farmers in the District.

Food unfit for Human Consumption: Amount seized?—None during the past year.

Department of Inspector of Nuisances—

No. of Notices served?—66.

Nuisances remedied?—A portion.

No. of Legal Proceedings taken and result?—None required.

Closet Accommodation of the District—

No. of Privy Middens?—Cannot say.

Pail Closets?—2,000.

Fresh Water Closets?—300.

Waste Water Closets?—100.

No. of Privy Middens converted during 1909.—To w.c.'s, 24; to Pails, &c., 12.

Smoke—

No. of Observations?—None.

No. of Legal Proceedings taken and result?—None.

What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour?—Never taken observations.

Has the Authority adopted—

“The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890”?—Yes.

“The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890”?—Yes.

“The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907”?—Yes.

“The Notification of Births Act, 1907”?—No.

Has a Health Visitor been appointed?—No.

Notable Sanitary Improvements during 1909?—All information in Report; none very striking.

Chief Sanitary Requirements of District?—We appear to get on very well without anything more than is being done gradually from year to year.